

REMARKS

Claims 1, 3-9, 16, 19-24, 31-38 and 41-44 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by US 2003/0054796 A1 (Tamaki et al.), claims 2, 17, 10, 11, 25, 26, 39 and 40 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tamaki et al. in view of US 2004/0142686 A1 (Kirkup et al.), claims 12, 13, 27 and 28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tamaki et al. in view of JP 2002209028 A (Sakakura), claims 14 and 19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tamaki et al. in view of Sakakura, and further in view of US 2003/0061358 A1 (Piazza et al.), and claims 15 and 30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tamaki et al. in view of Sakakura, and further in view of US 2004/0117358 A1 (VonKaenel et al.) These rejections are respectfully disagreed with, and are traversed below.

In rejecting claims 2, 17, 10, 11, 25, 26, 39 and 40 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tamaki et al. in view of Kirkup et al. the Examiner acknowledges that Tamaki et al. do not teach the use of trusted software, but then states that this limitation is taught by Kirkup et al. in paragraph [0084]. The Examiner then further states that it would have been obvious to apply the teachings of Kirkup et al. to Tamaki et al. in order to "provide security for users and for the network".

It is respectfully pointed out that what Kirkup et al. disclose in paragraph [0084] is the following:

[0084] It is also contemplated that **certain trusted software applications could be permitted to open both internal and external connections on a mobile device**. A software application provided by an owner of the mobile device, for example, is generally trusted by the owner and might be allowed both internal and external connections. This may be accomplished in a connection policy store with an entry of the form shown in FIG. 2 for application C, for example, or an authorization record store where authorization records are used. All software applications provided by a mobile device owner or sources trusted by the owner, or only software applications identified in a trusted application list stored on the mobile device, could be permitted to open both types of connections. (emphasis added)

That is, the disclosure of Kirkup et al. is in the context of using a user-provided or other-provided trusted software application within a given mobile device to selectively control access to internal and external connections. However, claim 2 of the instant patent application refers to trusted software used at least in the establishing operation of claim 1, that is claimed as:

"establishing a service provisioning relationship between the user device and a bridging user device through a first wireless network" (emphasis added).

Clearly, any use of a trusted software application in Kirkup et al. to simply permit opening both internal and external connections on the mobile device does not suggest such use in "establishing a service provisioning relationship between the user device and a bridging user device" as in claim 1.

In order to even further distinguish the claims from the proposed combination of Tamaki et al. and Kirkup et al., each of the independent claims, as for example claim 1, has been amended to refer to establishing a "trusted" service provisioning relationship between the user device and a bridging user device. In that the Examiner acknowledges that Tamaki et al. do not teach the use of trusted software, and in that it has been shown that Kirkup et al. use a trusted software application for enabling the selective control of access to internal and external connections of a given mobile device, the resulting amended independent claims should all be found to be allowable, and to be in condition for allowance. That is, even if the "trusted software applications" of Kirkup et al. were incorporated into at least one of the end user terminals 111-114 and into the personal communications providers terminals 115-117 of Tamaki et al., which is not admitted is suggested, the resulting modified terminals would appear at best to simply "be permitted to open both internal and external connections". There is no suggestion in such a proposed modification that there would be executed, e.g., as in amended claim 1, "**establishing a trusted service provisioning relationship between the user device and a bridging user device**" (emphasis added).

The indicated allowability of the claims for this one reason alone should not be construed as an acknowledgment that the Applicant is in agreement with the Examiner's other reasons for

S.N.: 10/792,181
Art Unit: 2681

rejecting the claims based variously on Tamaki et al. and the other cited documents.

As but one example, dependent claim 21, as amended, recites:

"where said computer code that establishes said trusted service provisioning relationship includes computer code for **negotiating specifics of charging for said trusted service provisioning relationship between said user device and said bridging user device using an offer-counteroffer technique**" (emphasis added).

Paragraphs [0031-0033] and [0035] of Tamaki et al. have been carefully reviewed, and no suggestion of the claimed subject matter is found.

The Examiner is respectfully requested to reconsider and remove the rejections of the claims, and to allow all of the pending claims 1-44 as now presented for examination. An early notification of the allowability of claims 1-44 is earnestly solicited.

Respectfully submitted:



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N.: 10/792,181
Art Unit: 2681

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